REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,275—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 40	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

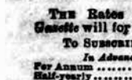
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 703 H.P., Commander W. H. LOUTIT, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Pamben, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Falso, Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

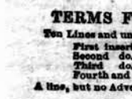
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDUS, 1,069 Tons, 148 H.P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABI, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 5 p.m.

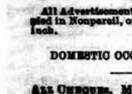
The S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	320	200	60	
Port Said	320	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

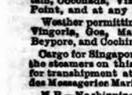
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Belt Lane, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or at J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Ataon's Esplanade Hotel.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

BARGAINS LIKE THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR AGAIN.

ONE PATENT GRASSHOPPER SPRING DOGCART, with high Wheels, Lancewood Shafts, and Safety Springs, newly-built by Collett & Co. Rs. 550.

ONE NEW STYLE MAIL PHAETON, Morocco, Cloth, and Lace-lined and trimmed ; painted dark green with black and light green picking, made of thoroughly seasoned material new, by Collett & Co. Rs. 900.

COLLETT & CO., GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.
			1878.
— GEELONG	$1835	250	C. Fraser ..... 2nd Aug.
(c) AUSTRALIA	2663	600	G. F. Cates .... 6th do.
— TRAVANCORE.	1903	350	W. Barratt ....16th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2092	450	W. D. Anderson.23rd do.
— RANGALORE ..	2242	450	E. G. Stead ....30th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray .. 6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton.... 5th August.
HINDOSTAN ..	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood.19th do.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews .. 2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

6 bales grey cholties.
1 „ grey domestics.
3 „ grey shirtings.
1 case Turkey red dimity.

On account of the underwriter—

A C G
Y L G } 1 case damaged silk pieces,
Nos. 8 P G 52

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, GUM, IRON, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Soree Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of grain, cotton, iron, gum, 50 pieces deal wood planks, &c., &c.

2 Boxes containing clothings belonging to J. O. Westerand, Esq.

Also, a stock of hay lying at Byculla to be sold at Soree Bunder

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1878.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE of stock in trade, Woollen and Cotton, Piece Goods, Silk Umbrellas, Paints, Oil, Hardware, Jewellery, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August 1878, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Abba Hajee Jacob and others, insolvents, the following :—Consisting of pieces woollen cloth, flannel, tweed, white shirtings, cotton drill, holland, kakee cloth, leipzing, colored merino, alpacca, blue and black cloth, country sarjee, bolts of canvas, small quantity of cotton thread, wool, towels, napkins, silk umbrellas, buttons, combs, eau de cologne, soap, socks, ribbon, night caps, hooks and eyes, sacrin, few dozens of table cutlery, brass and iron locks, padlocks hinges, pegs, tacks, chisels, gimlets, japanned trays matches, inkstands, steelpen, dog collars, trumpets, few kegs of paints, cans of linseed oil, painters' spirit.

Also In Re Kundamull Maneckroy, an insolvent, the following :—Consisting of gold and silver brooches, lockets, neck lace, ear-rings, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
CAMPBELTOWN AND ISLAY BLEND.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

LOCHFYNE HERRINGS,
Per Keg, Rs. 12.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water.....	per dozen...	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water ...	„ ...	1 0
Lemonade	„ ...	1 0
Gingerade	„ ...	1 0
Potash Water.	„ ...	0 12
Seltzer Water.	„ ...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

OWING to DAMAGE to the NERBUDDA BRIDGE no PASSENGERS, PARCELS, or GOODS TRAFFIC will be booked from Stations South of the Nerbudda beyond Unclesar nor from Stations North beyond Broach until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th July 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Defences Workshops, Mazagon, a quantity of CHUNAM KUNKUR ROAD METAL and SAND, no longer required by Government. Parties wishing to tender for the purchase of the same may obtain all information at the Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, any day before 15th August 1878, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 29th July 1878.

ELEVEN RESIDENCES IN FORT.

One in Elphinstone Circle	Rent Rs. 65
One in Apollo Street	„ 50
Four in Meadow Street,	Rents Rs. 100, 75, 20, 15
One in Hummum Street	Rent Rs. 75
One in Church Lane	„ 60
One in Forbes Street	„ 100
One in Hornby Row	„ 80
One in Rampart Row	„ 120

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

A CAPITAL PLACE for a Solicitor's Office and Barrister's Chambers, a very large, convenient and Airy House in the Fort, facing the sea, nearly opposite to the General Post Office. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street House Agent.

TO BE LET, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant, for one or two months certain, with immediate possession. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

FINE ARTS.

A FEW CHOICE
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
Plain or exquisitely coloured.
CLASSICAL,
HISTORICAL,
MYTHOLOGICAL,
SUBJECTS.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 20 each.

SOUNDY & CO.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 18 of 1878.

LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing there at Gunneshwady, outside the Fort, and RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE and DINANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE, both of Bombay, Merchants, residing there at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business together in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

THAKERSEY KHETSEY, GOCULDASS THAKERSEY, LUCKMIDASS VUSSONJEE and PURSHOTUM DEWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing there and carrying on business together in co-partnership under the name, style and firm THACKERSEY KHETSEY, at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the first day of February 1878, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand and forty-eight, annas eight and pies seven, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees three hundred for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees one thousand three hundred and forty-eight, annas eight and pies seven, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of February 1878, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 11th day of February 1878, the following moveable property was attached—namely, twenty-five bags of Coffee marked L. R., in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and deliverable to the defendants' Firm of Thakersy Khetsey, wherein they are interested, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

And whereas the said twenty-five Bags of Coffee were, on the 8th May 1878, pursuant to an order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated 3rd May 1878, delivered to the Sheriff of Bombay and are now in his possession.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the third day of June 1878, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Khaduck, Damue Gully, Mandvie Bunder, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendants in the moveable property aforesaid, or in so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 29th of July 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THACKURDASS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RESPECTABLE Married WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a passage to England either with a Lady or to take charge of Children. Address A. B., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 16 H. P. Apply to the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, A PARSEE CLERK, well experienced in English Correspondence and Accounts, for a Commercial House at Outstation. Application enclosing copies of testimonials may be addressed A. B., Post Office, Bombay.

TO LET IN THE FORT, a Compact and COOL RESIDENCE, open to the westerly breeze, with a Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., No. 34, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Costs when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH HARNESS, brown leather, brass mountings, nearly new. Suitable for a Gallowway or a Dogcart. Price Rs. 50. Apply to E. M. B., R. A. Officers' Mess, Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well known Bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen cases at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints „ 8 „ „ „ „ 3 6 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE :—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per dos. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18	per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per dos. Quarts
AMONTILADO SHERRY	„ 25	per do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15	per do.
CHABLIS Do.	„ 16	per do.
Do. Do.	„ 18	per 2 doz. Pints
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18	per do.
LORMONT Do.	„ 14	per do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	„ 11	per do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautesaye's)	„ 10	per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8	per doz. Quarts.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine....	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bynauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8½	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine..	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture.....	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted :—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11 years	old,	Castle C.....	Rs. 24 0
Do.	„	„	40	„ „	J.....	„ 36 0
Do.	„	Spain,	2	„ „	1.....	„ 14 0
SHERRIES	from	„	3	„ „	A.....	„ 15 0
Do.	„	„	8	„ „	G.....	„ 24 0
MANZANILLA,			7	„ „	M.	„ 22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A.....	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C.....	„ 17	„ 19
„ D.....	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new assortment of the above in the NEWEST SHAPES as now worn at home.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Silk Hats (Lincoln and Bennett's)	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt do. (do. do.)	12 0	14 0
Black Felt, Round Crown (The Bathurst)	8 8	9 8
Do. do. (The York)	9 8	10 8
Do. Square Crown (The Ellesmere)	8 8	9 8
Do. Soft do. do. (The Hastings)	8 8	9 0
Soft Tweed Hats for Travelling	5 0	6 8

REGULATION, SHIKAR, AND OTHER HELMETS, IN ALL THE NEW AND GENERALLY APPROVED SHAPES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 29th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1878.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

FOR SALE, WHITE BROTHERS' well-known PORTLAND CEMENT.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT X. of 1865, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

REFERRING to an Advertisement, dated the 25th April last, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Jame Jamshed* and in the *Bombay Samachar*, the time therein mentioned for the PERSONS CLAIMING to be entitled to a DIVIDEND or DIVIDENDS in respect of any share or shares in the said Bank to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS as stated therein and to PRODUCE the CERTIFICATE or CERTIFICATES for inspection, examination and comparison with the claim or claims they shall so make, is hereby extended till the 31st day of July, instant ; and notice is hereby given, that in default of persons entitled to make any claim or claims as aforesaid sending in their claim or claims before the said 31st day of July instant, and producing the Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid before that day, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any Dividend or Dividends, distribution or distributions, declared or made, before they shall have sent in such claim or claims and produce such Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid.—Dated this 17th day of July 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LITTLE,
Liquidator's Attorneys.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14.
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the First day of August next, at 3 o'clock p. m , for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., who retires by rotation, in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elph

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH JULY, 1878.

There has been rather more doing here to-day in Cotton owing to the strong tenor of Home advices. In imports, on account of its being a Native holiday, there has again been little business. The Bombay mails of 5th inst. via Brindisi, were delivered in London on Saturday. Reuter's London telegrams of 27th inst., quote Consols at 95¼, which is ¼ lower and French Rentes ½ higher, the quotation being 113¾. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1-8½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs.81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 88½ for Fives-and-a-half. The quotations for Indian Bank shares are unchanged:—viz Orientals £41, Chartered £23, Chartered Mercantile £28,10, Honkong and Shanghai £40.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52¾d to 52¾d per oz. In the General Produce Markets the only alteration in quotations is an advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed very strong, with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats. Prices are unchanged from Friday. In New York the quotations are also unchanged.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 27th inst. shows the following changes when compared with that of the previous week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	418,017
Do. „ Branches	Inc. „	183,337
Other Deposits	Inc. „	756,818
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	299,281
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	77,485
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	130,936

There is nothing in the above Return to lead us to anticipate any increase in the Banks' rates of discount at present.

Sterling Exchange has been very firm throughout the day, but the business transacted has been limited, especially in Bank Paper. From Calcutta telegrams also report the market firmer, the quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills there, now being the same as in our market—viz., 1-8½. Our closing quotations show a partial advance of 1-16 on Saturday's rates. They are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	„	
Credits, 3 „	„ 1s. 8 7-16d.	„	
Documents, 3 „	„ 1s. 8¼d.	„	
France 3 „	„ 215	„	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100¼ for demand, and 99¼ for 60 days' sight paper.

Government Securities.—There has been very little doing to-day, and our quotations remain unchanged from Saturday.

In the Share Market there has been a moderate demand for Bank of Bombay's at Rs. 750, but in Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip the tendency has again been downwards. We notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits. In Land Companies, Colabas' have advanced to Rs. 875 and Freres to Rs. 108. In Press Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars.

The Cotton Market has been strong at a general advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Dealers are not keen sellers and business has in consequence been checked, as there is a good export demand owing to the favourable advices from the Home Markets. We quote :—

Good Comrs.	Rs. 212	per candy.
F. G. F. do.	„ 206	„
Good Dhollera	„ 213	„
F. G. F. „	„ 208	„
G. F. „	„ 199	„
F. G. F. Sawginned Dharwar	„ 207	„
G. F. Comptа	„ 195	„

For Seeds there is a moderate demand, but the quotation of Rs. 8 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed is simply nominal, as there is none procurable even at that figure. Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Wheat is unchanged at Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 per candy for White and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 for Red.

Freights are steady for the only steamer on the Liverpool berth at £1-2-6 per ton, but we have not heard of much being done during the day at the rate. As soon as another steamer is entered out we shall no doubt see a decline of 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, as the quantity of cargo offering continues so small. Sailing ships are unchanged at 16s. 3d. for Iron and 11s. 9d. for Wood.

Piece Goods are steady, but owing to a Native holiday there have been very few dealers in the Bazaar to-day.

Metals are firmer. We learn that fair assortments of Swedish Iron are now offering from Home at £9-5 per ton F. O. B. shipment before the end of the year, but we have not heard of any sales having been effected in this market on this basis.

Coals are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th July as compared with the statement issued on the 20th July :—

Liabilities.	20th July. Rs.	27th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,77,048	55,59,931
Do. do. at Branches	28,37,591	29,20,9 3
Other Deposits	1,39,04,897	1,46,61,715
Post Bills	38,834	39,426
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,66,578	8,36,406
	3,58,25,843	3,63,18,416
Assets.		
Government Securities	43,04,906	43,04,506
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,81,806	21,38,551
Loans on Security of do. do.	38,30,633	40,12,273
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,489	2,528
Bills Discounted	1,07,57,000	1,04,54,433
Stamps	2,962	2,951
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,30,494	
Amount applied in reduction	1,95,000	
	3,35,494	3,35,494
Bullion		3,65,020
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,58,870	6,36,355
Cash and Currency Notes	1,39,34,969	1,40,65,905
	3,58,25,843	3,63,18,416

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship City Camp, 999 tons, Captain S. Clarke, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst., from Kurrachee, 26th July, brought a general cargo, and Mr. Cursetjee Jamestjee and seventeen deck passengers,

The barque Becherdass Ambaidass, 1,376 tons, Captain W. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Liverpool, 17th April, brought a cargo of 1855 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
29	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta, July 10.
	Shadwan (s)	Kennerly	Bussorah.
	Modern	Stewart	Arracan.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Jason	Richardson	Java.
	Prince Rudolph	Brass	Astoria.
	Eldenhope	Fiet	San Francisco.

The ship City Camp, Clarke, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sunda, to China.
Steamer Himalaya, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 25 Mabel.....Wright ..... ——, Arpil 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Barque Laura, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 26 Australis (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
27 Socotra (s) .... Bombay.
Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July. 27 Malabar .... Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Australis, from Calcutta :—To Madras—Capt and Mrs Moberly and infant, Dr G King.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Australis, from Madras :—To Southampton—Capt Garth, 14th, Hussars, and Mr Clarke. To Galle—Lieut J G White, Mr and Mrs King and Miss Daly.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—27 boxes tinned plates, Hassomally Lallmeya ; 25 case, porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rydall Hall s—1,000 bundles sheet iron, and 125 plates iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Trentham Hall s—49 cases sheet iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
City of Baltimores—350 sheets plate iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Balchow s—17 rolls sheet lead, and 85 pieces pig lead Ritchie, Steuart, and Co ; 60 kegs, 54 casks bird shot, Maha medally Noorbhoy ; 25 casks roll sulphur, 3 cases acid and 1 case lemon oil, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Bernina s—62 kegs iron nails, Hassomally Lallmeya ; 195 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 500 bundles faggot steel, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—15 casks paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

abia s—25 boxes brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—123 cwts coir yarn, Nurree Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Bhugwandass.
India s—43 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 129 bales wool, The Cooper Landing Co ; 85 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 5 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey

European s—520 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 11 bales rags and 71 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 100 bales cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakee ; 165 bales cottor, Rujubally Alyruze ; 72 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 55 bales wool, Vullubdass Kunsee ; 50 bales cotton, Kurumallybhoy Hajee bhoy ; 47 bales cotton, Veljee Natha ; 101 bags rice, Veerjee bhoy Vally.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—1,920 cwts rapeseed, Odhowjee Nuthoo ; 250 cwts, myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee ; 55 cwts D horns, Peerbhoy Assur ; 25 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co ; 94 lbs T shells ; 1123 cwts ebonywood and 55¼ cwts cowries, Curr bhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—2,550 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 22½ cw.s castor oil seeds, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—2 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Guy Mannering s—3,600 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—11 cwts chundroose, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed ; 160 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 14 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 50 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·657
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·1
General Direction of Wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	627
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during the month	44·94
„ year	65·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0·09

HIGH COURT—JULY. 30.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sergent.]

LONG CAUSES.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and other vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie Lynch and O.
146-78—Hearn C and H—Cassibai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhaisunker N.
64-78—Mr. Turner—Rhemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SHORT CAUSES.

217-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverbai widow and others.
254-78—Inperson—Hurridass Soonderdass and others vs Dwarkadass Premjee and another.
324-78—Remington H and C—Sewbux Ramgopal and another vs Tansookroy Hajaremull and others.

LONG CAUSES.

646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
100-78—Janardhun and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Essack vs Arub Osmer and another.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Narotumdass vs Shaik Essa bin, Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday and others vs Cassibhoy Dhurumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

SHORT CAUSES.

327-78—Jefferson and P—Gokuldass Gopaldass vs Amrutlall Jaikesondass.
330-78—Inperson—Natha Poka and another vs Nanabhoy Morosing and another.
341-M M Munshi Jeewa Anund and other vs Gunputrao Wassoodewjee.

LONG CAUSES.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotamdas Baposa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebhram Cosman—Bhaishunker N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27

Cruickshank, Major, R E, on duty, from Malta.

Street, Capt, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Kinder, Capt, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Bishop, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Briggs, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Stanley, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 27.)

Majors M P Ricketts and H M Repton, Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 1st and 2nd Grades will respectively revert to their substantive appointments in the 2nd and 3rd Grades, and Captain J A Temple, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, will revert to officiate in the 4th Grade.

Mr. Arthur Hurd, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chhindwara, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police Mandla.

Accordingly to orders received from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the following Inspectors have been transferred to the Madras Presidency on Famine duty :—4th Class Inspector Mr H R Steuart, in charge of the Police Sironcha Sub-division ; 5th Class Inspector Mr W Bagley of the Wardha District. And the following appointments are made instead : Mr Blythe, Police Inspector, Chanda District, vice Mr Steuart ; Mr E Gasper, Chief Turnkey of the Central Jail, Nagpur, to officiate as Headquarters Inspector at Wardha.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 27.)

Major H M S Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police.

Mr. G Pocock, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Agra, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur.

Mr. W P Martin, officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, to to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Jaunpur.

Mr. Hudson, Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Ghazipur, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Basti.

Mr. J C Williams, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Saharanpur, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Saharanpur.

Captain H F E Wigrams, District Superintendent of Police, from Mirzapur to Bareilly.

Mr John Edward Gill Assistant Magistrate, Basti, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions :—

2nd Regt—Lieut Cust to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Hughes, promoted.
17th Regt—Sub-Lieut Shaw to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Peacock to be Lieut.
63rd Regt—Lieut Reay to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Robotham, who is officiating in that appointment.
7th N I—Lieut Barrow, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain B G Vyvyan, appointed provisionally.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Captain C Cowie, R A, to be Major from the 12th June 1878.
2nd Regt—Lieut Mott to be Captain from the 22nd Aug 1877.
25th Regt—Captain Harvey to be Major from the 5th June 1878.
Major Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, is posted to Meerut.
Major Worthy, Staff Corps, is on promotion directed to do general duty at Allahabad.
Lieutenants J E Thornton, and H M Temple, Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by the Foreign Department, are attached to the 35th N I.

RELIEFS.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following alterations are made in the relief of native troops published 27th May last :—

Corps.	From.	To.
7th Regt.	Peshawar,	Agra.
12th do.	Jullundur,	Fort William.
15th do.	Sialkot,	Alipore.
17th do.	Morar,	Barrackpore.
18th do.	Bhza,	Lucknow.
26th do.	Meean Meer,	Delhi.
34th do.	Allahabad,	Cachar.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 26.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Abbottabad on the 10th July, Subadar Bhoop Sing Gosain, 5th Goorkha Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge :—Behaving in a manner unbecoming his position and character as a native officer, in the following instances—1st, In having during the months April to July 1876, unauthorizedly received from pay Havildar Muddun Singh, since deceased, the sum Rs 28, pay of Sepoy Gujbir Thapa, while absent on furlough, for the months of March, April, May, and June 1876, and dishonestly retained, Rs 14, of that sum from the amount of July 1876, until the 25th March 1878, or about that date.—2nd, In having on or about the 23rd Feb 1878, extorted from Sepoy Gujbir Thapa a false declaration, in presence of Jemadar Dalcoo Goorung, that he, the said Gujbir Thapa, had received the sum of Rs. 14 arrears of furlough pay.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st part of the first instance of the charge—That he is guilty of the second part of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words, "of that sum" ; That he is guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from the service.

Approved and Confirmed.
Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLENDENNING—July 26th, at No. 7, Nesbit Lane, the wife of Mr. J. Glendenning, Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.
REID—July 27th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of G. Boileau Reid, C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—July 28th, at Malabar Hill, Colonel R. T. Clarke Assistant Commissary General.
WEBB—July 23rd, at Bandora, after a lingering illness of five years, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Alfred Webb, Superintendent of Slaughter Houses, aged 45 years, 1 month, and 12 days, leaving a large family and a number of friends to bemoan her sad loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GREENWAY—July 24th, at the Howrah Hospital, Amy, the beloved wife of Mr. A. F. Greenway, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1878.

We suspect that there is really no foundation for the sensational story told by the Calcutta *Statesman* about the English plan of campaign against Russia, beyond the fact that the English Ministry took the very natural and reasonable precaution of obtaining all possible information about the weak points of Russia, the condition of the countries in which the armies directed against her would operate, and the strength of the forces that England and India could employ on such a service. It is not only probable but certain that anxious calculations were made as to the best routes by which troops could march to the aid of the Turkish army in Armenia, and that the ports of debarkation were selected, and the numbers and organisation of the several army corps sketched out by the War Office. We can readily believe, too, that the plan which was adopted as offering the best chance of success was that of landing a force from England at Trebizond, and one from India at Bussora ; and we should think it likely that a third expeditionary corps was destined to land at Alexandretta, Erzeroum being the objective point towards which all these columns would have directed their march from the north, south, and west. Nor do we see anything wonderful in the statement hazarded by our Calcutta contemporary that an attempt would simultaneously have been made to shake the hold of Russia on Central Asia by despatching British troops to Herat. Of course, as soon as war was declared, it would have been the duty of the English Government to do as much harm as it possibly could to Russia in all parts of the world ; and only a madman would think of blaming Lord Beaconsfield for making the necessary preparations to strike the foe promptly and with all the force of the British Empire. There is not an atom of evidence to show that the plan of campaign in Asiatic Turkey ever passed beyond this preparatory stage ; though, no doubt, the expedition sent from Bombay was intended as the first step towards putting it in execution. There is much that still requiries explanation as to the amazing change of front effected by the English Ministry after the publication of Lord Salisbury's Circular. That Circular committed it to the policy of taking—not the Turkish Government, but the whole population of the Turkish Empire—under its protection, and thrusting the Russians back by force of arms to their own frontiers. An Imperial policy of this kind required, of course, for its support a vast and comprehensive scheme of military operations; and, though it was big with responsibilities and dangers that might appal weak minds, we believe that in it lay the only hope of effectually checking the Russian advance. The Ministry, however, appear to have stopped short at the inception of this grand design. Whether it was that Sir Stafford Northcote and other members of the Cabinet raised a mutiny against their chief, that the Queen was won over to the side of peace by the intercession of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, or that Lord Beaconsfield himself, having felt the pulse of the nation by means of the expedition to Malta, came to the conclusion that a warlike policy would not be heartily supported, we know that the Imperial policy was rejected two months ago for the policy of compromise, which has given England, instead of the uncertainties of war, the secure possession of Cyprus, coupled with an undefined obligation to improve the government of the Sultan's Asiatic provinces. Lord Beaconsfield boasts that the responsibility thus incurred is not so wide as that by which England was formerly bound—an assertion which is so far true that the extent of territory to be defended has been "concentrated and condensed." But the responsibility is really greater for England, because henceforth she stands forward distinctly before the world as the sole protector of Asiatic Turkey, and cannot throw the blame of her own hesitation on other European Powers. How, then, does she propose to exercise this protection? Reuter tells us that she has required the Sultan to fix the tenure of office of the Governors of provinces, to appoint competent judges, to organize an efficient police, and to do away with the farming of the taxes. These are all excellent means of reforming an administration which is now based on oppression and corruption ; but the experience of the last quarter of a century has conclusively proved that the Pashas of Constantinople are quite incapable of putting any such reforms in execution ; they have, in fact, neither the will, the money, nor the men wherewith to do the work. It was their failure to reform the administration of Bulgaria in this direction that afforded a good pretext for Russian intervention, and a similar pretext will never be found wanting in Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor unless England organizes a strong military force for the protection of those provinces. The new arrangement of which Lord Beaconsfield is so proud has, therefore, simply entangled England in an alliance from which, as military protection is not contemplated, she can expect to derive no advantage either for herself or for the subject populations of Asiatic Turkey. Would not a war that might have really settled the Eastern Question have been preferable to such a peace?

The nomination of the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor General of Canada is an experiment which, if it be well received, will probably be followed up by the appropriation of similar positions throughout the Empire exclusively for members of the Royal Family. This was a scheme for the promotion of loyalty in India and the Colonies which was much talked about some years ago, and we cannot be surprised that it has commended itself to Lord Beaconsfield, who is bent on losing no opportunity of magnifying the personal influence of Royalty. At the same time, if the Royal personage appointed to a Governor Generalship happens to make himself unpopular by his manners or public acts, the result may be a reaction against the monarchical feeling which it was his mission to cultivate. Lord Dufferin has been such a perfect Governor General that we entertain serious doubts as to the wisdom of sending the Marquis of Lorne to succeed him The natural ungraciousness of the Argyll family has not been improved, in the case of the Marquis, by his alliance with Royalty ; and, bright as his political and social prospect appeared to be when he married the Princess Louise, he has since faded into insignificance as a public man, and has earned a bad reputation for a sullen reserve which is set down to pride, but may only be the consequence of the awkward position in which he found himself placed on the edge of the Royal circle, in it and yet not of it, and of the consciousness he must have had that his marriage had spoiled his career as a public man. He will now get a fair chance to show what is in him, which he could never have had in England. His wife is said to be the cleverest of the Royal family, and, if she shares the Prince of Wales's talent for winning popularity, she ought to be able to make her husband's Court in Canada very attractive, and to strengthen the ties of loyalty that bind the Dominion to them other-country.

The calling out of the men of the Army of Reserve to augment the cadres of the battalions serving at home was attentively watched by a large portion at least of the public. The prophets of evil shook their heads and declared that the men would not join the colours of the regiments they not long since had, with seeming pleasure, quitted. On the 5th of April the *London Gazette* published a Royal Proclamation, calling out class A of the Reserve force and the Militia Reserve, for permanent service. The War Office issued formal instructions for mobilising the first class men, and directed them to assemble at certain specified places on or before the 19th of that month. At the end of the fortnight, with but trifingly few exceptions, all the men were in the ranks of their assigned corps, or its brigade depôt. The prognostications were proved to be false, the percentage of absentees was absolutely insignificant—in some few districts reaching five per cent.—and the mobilization was, on the whole, prompt and satisfactory.

By the Act of 1867, practical form was given to the notion of Reserves, then an entirely new ingredient in the military system. The Militia Reserve and the Army Reserve were then created, the first of which comprised that portion of the Militia which, for certain considerations, was ready to transfer its services to the Line on the outbreak of war. The Act of 1869 gave power to place the Militia, when in training, under the general officers of districts, and to attach officers of the Regular Army to Militia regiments. Property qualification for a Militia commission was abolished. This was the first great step towards the more thorough identification of the Militia forces with the Line, to bring it under the central authority of the War Office, an operation which has been completed since 1871, when, by the Army Regulation Act, the lord-lieutenants of counties were divested of their old military power and patronage. Other Acts which it is unnecessary more particularly to notice have all tended in the like direction—viz., to promote a principle of unity for Militia and Line alike ; the Royal Warrants which have been issued in consequence, and the measures which have been taken, having been exponents of the aims of the executive. Men may now enlist for twelve years to serve in the army for six years, or any other term not less than three, at the option of the Secretary of State ; provided the balance of six or nine years be passed in the Reserve force, with liability to be summoned to join the standards of their regiments when necessary. This portion of the forces constitutes the Army Reserve, as distinguished from the Militia Reserve. It is composed entirely of men who have served some years in the Regular Army, and have experience of actual service. The intention was that the Militia should be, to some extent, the nursery of young soldiers, and the Army Reserve should be the retreat of old soldiers. The Militia Reserve Act binds a certain number of Militia men to serve in regiments of the Line in case of war.

The much abused regimental system of the British Army would seem to have stood well the rapid expansion it was called upon to undertake. The original infantry cadre was, in many instances, augmented from 600 or 700 rank and file to between 1,100 and 1,200 strong. Companies were suddenly raised from 50 to upwards of 200 men. The work of clothing, equipping, arming, and training the fresh arrivals had to be done without an increase in the establishment of either officers or non-commissioned officers ; and though the former with a regiment of infantry at home only numbers—deducting absentees on duty and casuals—some fifteen company officers, still it would appear that matters have gone on sufficiently well on this the first assembling of the Reserves.

It has been stated that some of these men had to quit well paid employment in civil life to obey the summons, many of them reverting to soldier life with a remarkable cheerfulness. It is therefore much to be regretted that the men have not been all able to go back to the regiments they joined as recruits, to serve with old comrades, and under officers with whom they were acquainted. In accordance with the scheme drawn up and issued from the War Office, the men were first of all assembled at the brigade centres of their respective districts, and then distributed among regiments according to the wants of the latter. By Sec. 103 of the Mutiny Act, "The Secretary of State may, from time "to time, permit recruits to be enlisted for "particular regiments or corps, and in such case "they shall be attached to such regiment or "corps." In 1873, when the system of localising Line regiments was under organization, this amendment was made in the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, with the view to Reserve men rejoining their old battalions. In many instances it was not feasible, but men discharged from the Guards, Rifle regiments, and, of course, the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service and Hospital Corps, rejoined the regiments they had served with. The authorities at the Horse Guards allowed men to exchange into other regiments than those to which they were posted, in order to enable them to get back to their former colours, provided both the giving and receiving battalions served in the same command, and that the strength of each corps was not affected. On the whole the men seem to have fared well enough, but the provision made by the State for their wives and families left behind appears absurdly meagre. Paragraph 25 of the War Office Circular is as follows :—"The wives and "families of the men of the 1st class Army "Reserve, who rejoin the army for permanent "service, will be granted separation allowances, "viz., 6d. a-day for the wife, and 2d. a-day for "each child under 14 years of age, so long as "the men are on service with the Regular "Army." This, however, we are glad to say, has been altered to a more generous arrangement.

By telegraph we learn that the purpose of fighting out the dangerous quarrel is postponed, and the Reserve men have been discharged after a training for some three months. The question as to whether or not they may continue soldiering to complete a term of service, to receive a pension, will be for the War Office to settle. No doubt many of them will be anxious to remain on in the ranks, in preference to seeking for a livelihood again in civil life. Those who are allowed to remain will be efficient soldiers, as to age, physique, and character. To regiments under orders for service abroad they will be most welcome. The practical experience gained in the circumstances of the mobilization will be most valuable in future "cases of immi-"nent national danger or of great emergency." There were, of course, some defects which will be remedied ; some modifications and changes will now be made, but the system of the British Army has been subjected to an important test, and the Reserves have assumed a positive and effective reality. We had hoped that a mimic campaign of the so-called Autumn Manœuvres would have taken place during the late augmentation and before the regiments reverted to skeletons again on the peace establishment.

DEATH OF LT.-COLONEL R. T. CLARKE.

It is with great regret we have to announce the death of Lt.-Colonel R. T. Clarke, Bombay Staff Corps, which occurred at the residence of Sir Frank Souter, on Malabar Hill, on Sunday afternoon. The deceased officer complained of slight indisposition on Wednesday last, up to which date he attended to his duties in the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, and his illness was not supposed to be of a serious nature until Saturday, when alarming symptoms set in ; and on Sunday morning the disease was pronounced to be diphtheria, under which he rapidly sank. An upright and conscientious man, an able official, and a perfect gentleman, he was deservedly respected ; and his loss will be severely felt not only by his brother officers of the Commissariat Department, in which he had served so long and with such distinction, but by numerous friends. Colonel Clarke served with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1857-58, was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, the operations before the Fort of Garrakota, and its subsequent capture, forcing of the Muddenpore pass, battle of the Betwa, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy, siege and capture of Jhansi, action of Koonch and subsequent pursuit of the enemy, action of Muttra, battle of Galowlee, the taking of Calpee and capture of Gwalior (medal and clasp).

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

Our telegrams from Baroda and Broach show that Guzerat has been again afflicted with floods, and that as usual important railway works have suffered by the inundation. It would almost appear, judging from the experience of years past, as if it were impossible for there to be a good year of rain in the up-country districts through which the Nerbudda and the Taptee run without some of the bridges on the unfortunate B. B. and C. I. Railway being seriously injured or altogether carried away, and it would be worth the consideration of the Directors whether they ought not once and for all, for the mere sake of economy, to endeavour to have all their great bridges constructed on the most solid and lasting principles known to science. At present the contractors must be reaping a handsome yearly harvest out of the catastrophes which are continually occurring whenever the Nerbudda, the Taptee, or the Mhye rise much above their ordinary summer level. The construction of a new bridge, designed by Sir John Hawkshaw, over the Nerbudda, has been begun, and it would probably be worth while to replace the other bridges on this line by similar structures. An advertisement elsewhere informs the public that goods and passenger traffic is temporarily suspended as far as the north and south bank of the Nerbudda ; but we understand that the engineers of the company are already hard at work, and that as the damage done to the bridge is not so serious as it is inconvenient, there is every prospect of the line being opened again for through traffic in the course of three or four days. We have received the following communication on the subject :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Acting Agent to inform you that owing to the washing away by floods this morning of two spans of this Company's bridge over the Nerbudda river at Broach, communication between the north and south banks of that river by railway is temporarily stopped and "through" traffic suspended.

I am further to advise you that public notice will be given as soon as arrangements for the transport of passengers and goods across the river can be made.—I am, &c.

GEO. R. SPENCER,
Assistant to Agent.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,
Agents Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1878.

The bridge referred to in this letter is the old bridge, which was repaired and made fit for traffic last year. As to the statement about houses falling in Baroda, it may be as well to explain that the circumstance is not much to be wondered at, considering the character of a great deal of the architecture of the lower portions of that city. There the houses are soon more or less "cattle and daub," and an exceptionally heavy continuance of rain is sufficient to make them melt rapidly down to a level with mother earth.

FLOODS AT BARODA.
APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, CAMP, JULY 27.

Such heavy and continuous rain has not been known here for many years. It commenced on Monday, and we have had it pouring ever since. From 6 a. m. yesterday to 6 a. m. to-day 5 inches 52 cents have fallen, and it is still coming down in a deluge. The camp has become a lake, and there is no getting out of one's house at all. It will be a grand season if the crops are not damaged by too much water. Up to this morning 19 inches have fallen.

We have our Gymkhana now going ; and a "week" of entertainments are to come off in the middle of next month—a calico ball amongst others.

H. H. the Gaekwar's marriage takes place next month, and Tarabae's the following month. Great *tamashas* are expected on each occasion.

THE LICENCE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondents "B" and "Englishman" deserve the thanks of the Bombay public for their endeavours, by seconding your own efforts, to create a public opinion upon the Trades Licence Tax Act.

The time when the Act will be enforced is now so near that "agitation" cannot help us much. A "dead wall" resistance, as suggested by your correspondent "Englishman," would be more effectual towards getting this vexatious measure repealed, and the sooner our forces are organized the better. The whole trading community, from "beedee sellers" up to "leading merchants," should quickly join the movement. If a bold front were shown against the payment of the imposition, well backed up, Government probably would not care to carry out the terms of the Act.

The native mind is not yet sufficiently educated to understand what "constitutional opposition" means, and it will need careful management to keep the native "rank and file" in hand. Resistance to arbitrary rule and oppression has always taken the form of violence in their history. This is what it did at Surat in reference to this same tax. Educated and liberal-minded natives would take an active part upon "Englishman's" proposed committees, for they would be best able to explain to the poorer classes affected by the tax, what the object of the organization is, and also be the better check upon any unruly tendency.

Bombay, July 29. R.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—According to the Volunteer Act each volunteer is supposed to be in possession of 20 rounds of ball ammunition, yet in no instance, so far as I can gather, has an attempt been made to carry out the rule in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. It would be interesting to learn whether we are behind other Volunteer Corps in India in this respect, or whether there is any special reason against the operation of the rule referred to. Without this ammunition we cannot, of course, be said to be

July, 29. "READY, AYE READY."

LT. COL. GAYER'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having seen several notices of the death of Col. Gayer, all misstating facts, I point out that, if, as stated, Col. Gayer was waiting the issue of events, he could only have done so with the intention of seeing active service, and could not have thought himself very ill. I state, as a fact probable, that Col. Gayer had been in G. O. for furlough nearly two months, and had engaged his passage, but the night before his steamer started came

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

BREAK IN THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE BY FLOODS.

BROACH, JULY 29, 10-10 A.M.

Spans No 47 and 48 of the Nerbudda Bridge have been washed away. The river is rising. Water 23 feet above ordinary level.

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODS AT BARODA.

BARODA, JULY 29, 10-30 A.M.

It is raining heavily here, and the city is flooded. Houses are falling, particularly at Ustamatipuri, and great loss has been sustained. There is no communication with the city. Boats are plying about, but no lives have been lost. Everything is gloomy. The mail is delayed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Marquis of Lorne has been appointed Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in succession to the Earl of Dufferin, and has accepted the post.

FIGHTING AT THE CAPE.

Latest accounts from the Cape state, that severe fighting has taken place in the Transvaal attended with several losses to the British force. Consols 95¼.

ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, JULY 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Army crossed the frontier into Bosnia and Herzegovina this morning and have met with no opposition.

THE MAILS,

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JULY. 27, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.	
The London Cotton Market has been strong.	
Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight..	1-8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5 per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	113¾
Bar Silver	52⅞ to ¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£41
Chartered do. do.	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£40

ANNEXATION OF SOCOTRA.

TELEGRAMS have been received in Bombay announcing that the island of Socotra has been formally taken possession of in the Queen's name, and declared to be annexed to the British Empire. It will be remembered that the chiefs of the island were taken under British protection two years ago, when it was rumoured that the Italians had designs of laying hands upon it. The present step of annexing the island has followed in due course.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 27, 10 A.M.

There has been a large increase of barometrical pressure in the Punjab during the preceding twenty-four hours, amounting to fifteen hundredths at northerly stations. There is a narrow area of low pressure to-day as yesterday, extending from Orissa to Upper Sind. Strong winds are reported from the majority of stations, more especially those on the Bombay coast, and also in northern India. Fine rain has fallen in Assam, Southern Bengal, Central Provinces, and Berar. Twenty-three-tenths were recorded at False Point, fifteen-tenths at Cuttack, one inch at Calcutta, twenty-one-tenths in Jubbulpore, and thirteen-tenths in Khundwal Weather is stormy in the Indus Valley, and generally fine elsewhere. Sixteen-tenths rain have fallen at Peshawur, eleven tenths in Dera Ismail Khan, one inch in Jacobabad, four-tenths in Mooltan, and five-tenths in Karrachee.

JULY 28, 10 A.M.

The barometer has fallen at the majority of the stations. The lowest pressure is at Ajmere to-day. The pressure has increased in Orissa and Central Provinces. A gale of wind along the Bombay coast and in the N. W. Provinces continues. The sky is generally overcast and weather gloomy, except in the extreme south of India. Moderate rain in Assam, Arracan, and Bengal. Fifteen-tenths are reported from Rangoon. Heavy rain occurred in Sind, Guzerat, Central India, and the Central Provinces. The following are the most important falls—Dera Ismail Khan one inch, Kurrachee eighteen-tenths, Rajkote twenty-six-tenths, Ahmedabad eighty-nine-tenths, Indore eighteen-tenths, Khandwa fifty-five-tenths, Nagpore seventy-three-tenths, and Jubbulpore twenty-one-tenths. No rain reported from the majority of stations in the N. W. Provinces. Moderate rainfall continues at the Western stations of the Punjab.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 29.

CANNANORE, 4-23 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 85; min. 73; W. B. 80; barometer 29-77.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine with showers; wind WSW 5; thermometer 84·6; barometer 29·891. Fall of rain 81 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind WSW.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·83.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 11 cents

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Previously registered...	65 37	70 47	70 65
July 28 Sunday	0 4	.....	.....
29 Monday.....	.....	0 15	0 20
Total.....	65 41	70 62	70 95
Fall up to 29th July 1877.....	.....	34 65	38 43
" 28th " "	43 20	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, JULY 28.—Yesterday it rained heavily the whole day, accompanied with strong gusts of wind. We are rather tired of rain now. Serious fears are entertained of the *Kuppas* being damaged in some low-lying fields.

POONA.—The total fall of rain registered in Poona up to 6 p.m. on Sunday was 11 inches 16 cents. Of this total rainfall only one inch and thirty-nine cents. fell in June, and the remaining nine inches and seventy-seven cents. have fallen during the current month.

JAULNA.—We are having good soaking showers of rain almost daily. The registered fall is 10 inches 50 cents., while at Jaulna, 40 miles distant, it is 21 inches. Ploughing and sowing are being proceeded with rapidly.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29, 1.23 P.M.

Mail steamer Australia from Calcutta arrived.

ADMIRAL CORBETT'S present flagship, the Undaunted, which left Aden last month on a cruise to the Mauritius and the ports of Eastern Africa, will after all come to Bombay before going home to be paid off. She is expected to arrive here on the 13th of September, about which time the new flagship, the Euryalus is also due.

DR. WATERS, H. E. the Governor's Surgeon, came down to Bombay last week suffering from an attack of malarious fever and was dangerously ill for a day or two here. He has not, however, had any fever for the last three days, and is rapidly regaining strength. Yesterday evening he was able to go out for a drive. The story told by the *Times of India*, that Sir Richard Temple, frightened at his doctor's illness, had bolted from Gunnesh Khind and taken refuge in the Council Hall at Poona, is of course all nonsense. His Excellency has not abandoned Gunnesh Khind as a place of residence, though he goes down occasionally to transact business at the Council Hall as he used to go down from Malabar Point to the Secretariat in Bombay.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who is at present in Poona, is expected to return to Bombay this evening. One of the chief objects of his visit here is, we believe, to call a meeting of the subscribers of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Memorial Fund, and to determine as to what form the memorial should take.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to our special telegram published yesterday, asks if Sir Arnold Kemball has been made a C.B. or a K.C.B. The latter, undoubtedly. The word in our telegram was Commander, not Companion, and the three grades of the Bath are, as is well known, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions, the third class alone not receiving the honour of Knighthood. The distinction won by Sir Arnold seems, by all accounts, to have been remarkably well deserved, for both as a diplomatist and a soldier Sir A. Kemball has done excellent service during the last two years.

WE understand that, in consequence of the calls made on the Government of Bengal for the services of officers for duty in connection with the famine in Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to stop the grant of all privilege leave. For the present only four officers have been indented for, but more will probably be required.

THE Government of India is not out of the hole yet as regards its unfair Trades License-Tax Act. The schedules to be filled up by the tax-payers are now in existence in Bombay, and the correspondence which we have published betrays the existence of an intense feeling of bitterness against the Act and all its works. But however much we sympathise with our correspondents we feel certain that any organised opposition against the collection of the tax such as they have proposed could not be carried out successfully in India. Local Hampdens might refuse to pay the tax, and to agree not to buy any property which the authorities had seized and set up for sale in respect of such refusal; but the community of Bombay is a large one, containing a vast number of people who have no appreciation of patriotic combinations, and who would be only too glad to purchase property regarding which any considerable amount of competition had been withdrawn. As for the individual irregularities of the tax we might point out that a right of appeal is allowed under the Act without payment of the amount claimed, so that any one who feels he is being taxed unjustly need not pay anything until he has learned the result of his appeal to the Collector. Moreover, there is a danger that any organised opposition to the tax would result in rioting, and we cannot approve of repetitions of the Surat disturbances, however much we may sympathise with the objects of the agitation.

WITH the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that, whenever an absentee on furlough or "other leave in Europe, who is directed to return to civil duty in India before the expiration of his leave is allowed by the Secretary of State a free passage to any port in India, he may, with the sanction of the Government or local Administration under which he is employed, be reimbursed the personal travelling expenses which he actually incurs in proceeding from that port to the station to which he may be first posted."

HER Majesty's sanction to the appointment of Mr. W. Fraser McDonell, V.C., as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, has been officially conveyed by the Secretary of State to the Government of India.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has extended Major Malloch's leave to England by two months in order to enable him to complete a second edition of his report on Railway Telegraphs.

THE appointment of the Reverend William Scott, B. A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Madras, to be a junior Chaplain in the room of the Rev. T. Pratt, retired, has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

MR. ALFRED CLARKE EDWARDS, M. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational service. Mr. Edwards was a scholar of his College and obtained a second class in the final classical schools at Oxford in 1873.

THE report on Public Instruction in Assam for 1876-77 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who agrees with the Government of India in regarding the general results of the working of the department during the year as satisfactory. The most gratifying circumstance in connection with the department is that 21 pupils of the higher class schools passed the University entrance examination, out of 38 candidates, a larger number than ever passed before. There was a considerable increase during the year of the number of female pupils attending the schools.

INTELLIGENCE received from Resht announces that the silk crop in those parts is likely to be a failure this year. The greatest part of the silk worm eggs imported from Khorassan have turned out to be worthless, and microscopic observation had foretold the worthless nature of those produced in Ghilan. The crop is expected to be much worse than even last year's crop, and that was the smallest crop ever known in Ghilan.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has suggested to the Government of India the expediency of omitting, in future, from the various yearly sanitary reports (except the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India) those sections which relate to "Meteorology," "European Army," "Native Army," and "Jails". These subjects are at present specially reported on by officers immediately concerned with them, and it is thought desirable that the unnecessary multiplication of reports should, as far as possible, be avoided. At the same time sanitary officers are not deprived of the opportunity of referring to these subjects under other heads of their reports, while the adoption of the Secretary of State's suggestion will enable them to direct their attention more exclusively to the work which specially belongs to them.

THERE is better news from some of the famine districts in China. Copious rains have fallen in Chihli and most districts of Shantung and Shansi; and it is hoped that in those parts where seed has been planted a plentiful harvest will be reaped.

VERY alarming rumours have been current in Penang of the state of affairs at Acheen and the danger to the Dutch forces, and there seems to have been some reason for one time in Acheen itself. The Achinese appear to have suddenly descended from their hill fastnesses in very large numbers and to have advanced into dangerous proximity to the Kraton and other Dutch stations on the coast. Large reinforcements hurried in hot haste from Java. The Consul General for the Netherlands at Singapore has received a telegram to the effect that the excitement which lately prevailed in Acheen has now subsided, and though attacks by the Achinese were anticipated, nothing of a formidable nature has occurred, and the natives have retired to their fastnesses.

A SCARE has come over some soldiers who are tee-totalers in a Regiment quartered at Ceylon. It seems that two of their comrades who recently fell victims to cholera were total abstainers, and it is remarkable that the effect of this circumstance was to cause the desertion from the temperance cause of 136 out of 188 tee-totalers in the regiment, many of whom, it is said, have since given unmistakable proofs of their change of principle. This act of moral cowardice is ascribed to the youth and inexperience of the men.

IT was fairly demonstrated in the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, the other day that a python, however hideous looking, may not be worried with impunity. It appears that Mr. Swensen, a Swede, who has lately got employment in the Gardens as a head gardener, entered the cage of the python, and while showing to a friend who was with him the easy control which he could exercise over the lethargic creature, commenced to kick it on the head—treatment which the animal bore for some time with considerable equanimity; but as the annoyance became more formidable, the python roused itself and quickly coiled its body round the intruder's chest and neck, completely disabling him. His friend called for help, which, fortunately, was speedily forthcoming, and after much trouble Mr. Swensen was freed from the unwelcome embraces of his formidable opponent, though not without receiving serious injuries.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 1st July a paper was read, communicated by Mr. H. G. Keene, B. C. S., entitled "Note on Maurique's Mission and the Catholics in the times of Shah Jehan." In this paper Mr. Keene gave an interesting account of Sebastian Maurique, an Eremite Monk of St. Augustine, whose "Itinerary" was originally published at Rome in 1653. Maurique travelled through India about 1640, and spent some time at the Court of the Great Moghul, with whom he exercised sufficient influence to obtain the release of the Prior of Hughli, who had been imprisoned for eight years at Agra.

THE *Englishman*—The following is a list of artistes who, the Manager informs us, have been engaged by Mr. Anderson for the coming theatrical season at Calcutta:—Leading Lady—Miss Louise Willes. Leading Juvenile—Miss Marie de Grey, Miss Alma Santon, Miss Emile Crofton, Miss Edith Willes. Principal Burlesque—Miss Gertrude Dore. Lead—Mr. G. S. Titheradge. Old man and Stage Manager—Mr. J. A. Palmer. Juvenile—Mr. St. Maur. Walking Gent—Mr. James Crofton. Low Comedian—Mr. Frank Seymour. It will thus be seen that Mr. Anderson has nearly completed his company; and we understand that it is his intention to open early in October.

A DECREE has been issued by the Emperor of China devoutly ordaining a series of thanksgiving services at the various State temples as an expression of gratitude to Heaven for the bounteous rain that has been vouchsafed to the northern provinces. The Emperor, the decree says, "will proceed in person to the Ta Kao Tien. The altars at the Ta Kao Tien, Kio Sheng Sze, and Heh Lung T'an are to be taken down, and the Buddhist and Taoist priests who have been engaged in the recital of prayers are to be rewarded with presents of money by the office of the Imperial household, as is also the Tungkh or 'Hut'ukt'u, and his company of Lamas." Another decree of a strange character confers a new title "upon the Dragon Spirit of Hantan Hien, in whose temple is the well in which the iron tablet is deposited. This spirit has time after time manifested itself in answer to prayer and has repeatedly been invested with titles of honour. In consequence of the drought that has this year prevailed in the northern provinces the iron tablet was again applied for and reverently placed in the Ta Kao Tien, where prayers were offered up before it. First, the province of Chihli, then Honan, and finally, Shansi, have all been visited with rain in sufficient quantities. Our gratitude is indeed profound, and we ordain that the Dragon Spirit shall be invested with the additional title of 'The Dragon Spirit of the Sacred Well, that hath manifested its divine power in answer to prayer, and rendered important aid.' Let the officers of the Hanlin and the Imperial College of Inscriptions reverently prepare a memorial board, and send it to Li Hung-chang for transmission to Hantan Hein."

In spite of the desperate competition of the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph* has evidently succeeded in winning the first place in the affection of Lord Beaconsfield. The project of annexing Cyprus seems to have been communicated to the *Telegraph* at a very early date, for in its issue of June 25, that journal thus foreshadows, in its own grandly beautiful language, the work which has since been accomplished, and a good deal more that still remains to be done:—"A name has been uttered lately, and by a high authority on Eastern subjects, General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, which we repeat because we think it possible that it is a name which may be heard frequently in the next few months, and under circumstances very interesting to Englishmen. The word to which we allude is "Cyprus," and we are mistaken if a good deal of attention will not soon be concentrated on this fair and fertile island, the seat of powerful kingdoms in the past, and destined, it may be, to a great revival of prosperity and importance. It is growing clear now how the settlement of the Congress will mainly come out. The unshaken firmness of Lord Beaconsfield, enforcing the policy so long upheld in these columns—with the staunch support of Austro-Hungary and the applause of the British people—has prohibited the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe and laid the foundations of a diminished but stronger territory, which, by the nature of things, will have protection from the Powers who have preserved it. When the discussions of the Congress pass over into Asia, Great Britain will have to rely there on her individual arrangements, and the nature of these has been already indicated. We shall be charged, *dune measure speciale*, with repressing any further Russian advances beyond the extent of plunder formally granted to the Czar, and this must be done in connection with large systems of administrative aid to the Sublime Porte. . . . . A basis must be established, and it may turn out—as Sir Frederic states—that Cyprus" will prove a word by no means unconnected with such a basis. Nothing can be plainer than that the conclusion of peace will leave the questions of Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, and, above all of our alternative roads to India, more momentous than ever. It is not at all beyond expectation, therefore, that study has already been directed to the search for a new and commanding station which should confer influence in regard to all these points, and at the same time offer enhanced facilities to British action for military, naval, commercial, and communicatory purposes. It appears even possible that the construction and guardianship of an overland railway to the Persian Gulf, or farther, must henceforth emerge from the list of speculative projects, and become a task of obvious and imperative concern, both for Imperial reasons and for the development of the vast agricultural resources of the Euphrates and the Tigris Valley. If, therefore, in view of ends so beneficial both to Turkey and to Great Britain, and so perfectly free of objection as regards the European Powers, some project of the character indicated by these remarks could be devised, the British public would applaud the thoughtful and faithful policy of the Premier, and understand why we repeat the classic title of this noble island, the name of the beautiful and well-placed Cyprus."

THE *Englishman*—The reforms demanded of Turkey by the British Government, if few in number, are sufficiently comprehensive in their scope. We will not say that competent judges and efficient police are all that a country requires to be perfectly happy; but these conditions which, when supplied to moderately good laws, and adequate productive capacity, go a long way towards securing the happiness of a population, so far as happiness depends on mere political and economical conditions. Unfortunately for Turkey, however, and for the prospect of an easy discharge of British responsibilities in the matter, they are conditions which postulate, for their attainment, something more than the mere fiat, or even the most earnest desire, of kings or sultans. We ourselves have been striving for the last century to obtain an efficient police in this country, but with a very small measure of success; and though we have succeeded, mainly by importing Englishmen for the office in obtaining an honest judiciary, we are not yet in a position to boast very loudly of the competence of the Indian Bench. Yet we have been operating under much more favourable conditions than the Government at Constantinople can hope to command. Then, again, fixity of tenure of office for governors of provinces is an excellent thing if you have good governors, but very little gain if the governors are incompetent or corrupt. No doubt, one of the causes of the present corruption is uncertainty of tenure; but mere fixity of tenure will not convert fools into wise rulers, tyrants into beneficent ones, or plunderers into honest men. It is reasonable to conclude that Reuter's accounts of this demand is imperfect, and that it requires that governors shall be fit for their posts as well as fixtures in them. The abolition of farming of the taxes, again, is an excellent and most necessary measure; but it implies the existence or creation of a competent machinery for their direct collection on behalf of the Government,—not merely a machinery that will be able to procure their payment, but which will do so with less injury and pain to the tax-payers than they suffered under the farming system. No such machinery, we may safely say, at present exists in Turkey, and its creation will probably prove more difficult than that of similar machinery, for the collection of direct taxes without oppression, has hitherto proved in India.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—In our issue of June 8th there appeared an article on the operation of the system of seconding officers on obtaining staff employ, in which the names of Captain the Hon. H. Legge, 9th Lancers, and of Captain Carnac, 11th Hussars, were introduced to illustrate the remarks which, in the general interest of regimental officers, we thought it our duty to make. Captain Legge is acting as Adjutant of a regiment of Yeomanry—his place as senior Captain is filled by Captain Taylor. Captain Legge considers that he is aggrieved by the way in which his name is introduced, and we hasten to state that we did not intend to cast the smallest imputation upon him personally, and that the censures on the operations of a system—long established and not easily to be altered—we thought it useful to print were not meant, and as we think cannot be understood by any one to mean, that he personally has done anything in the smallest degree derogatory to his position as an officer or gentleman. If anything of the kind can be twisted out of our words, we disclaim the intent, and express our regret for the expression. Captain Legge was described as an excellent officer, and if the words "he gets himself seconded and puts his duty on the back of another man" are taken to suggest any underhand dealing by him or any one else, we at once withdraw them, and declare our readiness to accept any construction Captain Legge may desire to put on his relation to his regiment. As to Captain Carnac, we may exactly the same. But our opinion of the hardship of the operations of the seconding system is not altered.

THERE is considerable competition in missionary work (a correspondent at Zanzibar writes) as well as in trading operations in these regions. Just now King Mtesa's territory, owing to his reported Christian predilections, is the great centre of attraction, and the Church missionary agents there will shortly be confronted by a strong body of French Jesuits, burning with zeal to bring the negroes of Uraguay and Uganda into the bosom of the Church. The Universities' mission here, with its outposts on the coast and mainland, is working unostentatiously, and seems to be doing some good by its efforts to raise the standard of morality among those of the heathen who are brought within its influence; Bishop Steere, by all accounts, eschews religious humbug, a rare quality in these days of missionary zeal. The Church, which is being built on the site of the old slave market at Zanzibar, is gradually approaching completion, and will form a commanding object for miles round. The Sultan showed his interest in the building by mounting nearly all the steps leading to the tower; indeed, as regards religious toleration, his Highness's uniform courtesy and kindness to all Christian sects are beyond all praise. The Mombassa mission of the Church Missionary Society, if all that is said about it here be true, is in a very unsatisfactory state, and the society at home is loudly criticised for sending untried men into such a field as Africa. The Wesleyan mission at the same place is represented by Mr. Wakefield, who has resided there for the last ten or twelve years, making occasional excursions to the Gallas on the north. He represents these people, notwithstanding their barbarous practice of drinking warm blood from their slaughtered cattle, as being intellectually superior to the native races near Mombasa. Nevertheless, these latter must be of a somewhat philosophical turn of mind, if, as he states, their principal ground for turning a deaf ear to the missionaries is that they are mortal like themselves. "You die," they say, "and we die; hence there is no difference between us. Make us undying if you can, and we will embrace all your doctrines."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant.

Read letter dated 16th July from the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., applying for quay space in the Prince's Dock for their steamers, and stating that the most suitable site for the coasting trade in which the Company's steamers are employed is on the south side of the Dock, and that accommodation would be required for four steamers of average size. Read minutes by members of the Dock Committee. Resolution: The south wall of the Dock will be allotted to the B. I. S. N. Company, for subject to any alteration that the Trustees may hereafter consider necessary.

Read memorandum dated 22nd July from the Resident Engineer, reporting that the Traffic Manager's steam launch has been fitted with gear for steering her from the bow. Resolution: The following bye-law is passed to come into operation on the 1st November 1878: "No steam launch belonging to the port of Bombay will be permitted to ply in the harbour unless it is steered from the bow. Any person infringing this bye-law will be subject to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100."

Read letter dated 16th July from Mr. 1st Class Pilot Rawlins acknowledging having written the letter which appeared in the *Times of India* of 1st July, and stating that his reason for doing so was, that on reading the portion of the Trustees' Annual Report in which "the pilots are spoken of as being tolerably steady, but apparently from carelessness or ignorance they allow too many accidents to occur," he thought a more definite explanation should be given for censuring them in such a manner before the public. Read letter dated 22nd July from Mr. 1st Class Pilot Avent acknowledging having written the letter which appeared in the *Times of India*, and stating that considering so many as 1,018 vessels had entered and left the port during the year, the number of accidents which, as far as could learn, were only eight seemed to him a very small percentage and did not deserve the censure conveyed in the 21st para. of the Trustees' Report, which represented the pilots as being unfit for their duties, and was very galling to one who had been upwards of eight years in the service and not incurred blame in a single instance. Resolution: Messrs. J. H. Rawlins and J. Avent should be severely reprimanded, and informed that if they have any complaint to make they should make it to the Master Attendant and not to the public press.

Read letter dated 20th July from Messrs. Volkart Brothers enquiring whether the Trustees would build for them godowns on Carnac Bunder according to their suggestion, on their undertaking to lease such godowns for a number of years. Resolution: Messrs. Volkart Brothers should be requested to arrange in the first instance with the Resident Engineer and Traffic Manager, as to the exact site on which they wish a godown to be erected.

Read letter dated 29th June from the Agents of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, applying for the lease of a site on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate whereon to erect their factory at the following rents: For 1st 20 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for remaining 30 years Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum. Read letter dated 23rd July from the Resident Engineer, forwarding a plan showing the site which has been agreed on. Resolution: Sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter dated 17th July from the Acting Traffic Manager, forwarding an application from Toolseedass Sewjee for a lease of 302 2/9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate for 50 years at the following rents:—For 1st 20 years Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum; for remaining 30 years Re. 2 ditto. Read minutes by the Land Committee approving of the lease being granted. Resolution: Sanctioned subject to approval of Government.

Read letter dated 17th July from the Acting Traffic Manager forwarding an application from Gopal Megjee and Vussonjee Soondersee for a lease of 533 3/9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years, at the following rents:—For 1st 20 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for remaining 30 years Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum. Read minutes of the Land Committee approving of the lease being granted.—Resolution: Sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter dated 16th July from the Acting Deputy Conservator intimating that he has appointed Mr. Carlisle, mate of Pilot Schooner No. 3, vice Mr. Watt, promoted to Probationary Pilot.

Letter dated 23rd July from the Acting Deputy Conservator reporting the occurrence of a fire on board the ship Berengaria, loaded with coal, and the assistance which was rendered by the Harbour Master, Mr. Jolley, in extinguishing it.

Pilotage statement week to 23rd July—
10 Vessels piloted into harbour.
15 " " out of harbour.
4 " transported.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOVERNMENT MONIES.

The trial of Francisco, the Clerk in the Colonial Office Ceylon, for stealing monies belonging to the Government, took place on July 18, before Mr. Justice Clarence in the Supreme Court. The evidence against the prisoner was so conclusive that, upon the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, he withdrew his plea of not guilty and formally admitted his guilt. The Special Jury then had been sworn was then charged, and the prisoner's counsel addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence, urging the length of the prisoner's services, and that the evidence had shown that the system was loosely in vogue in many of the department in which he had been employed, and that that supervision which should have been exercised to prevent a young man like him from yielding to temptation had been wanting. The Judge admitted that there had been "some laxity of system" in the office in which the prisoner had been employed, but could find but little excuse for the culprit, whom he sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The trial undoubtedly elicited facts not by any means creditable to the Heads of the Department, who it seems were in the habit of affixing signatures to vouchers for as much as Rs. 20,000 a month without any examination or the employment of any check on the appropriation of the money. We believe the money loss has fallen on the Assistant Colonial Secretary, which it should be, but this does not redeem the laxity of a system which places temptation that never should fall in the way of clerks on small salaries.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "KNIGHT OF SNOWDOUN."

THE following is the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry, Singapore, on the loss of the above vessel:—

"We find that the British bark Knight of Snowdoun, Charles Richardson, master, was totally lost on a reef, marked on the chart by which he was navigating, about four miles to the Northward and Westward of Cape Santiago, in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Group, on the night of the 12th June, while on a voyage from Newcastle, N.S.W., to Manila with a cargo of coals. We find that the master, conducted the navigation of his ship in a neglectful manner in not ascertaining the position at any time on the day of the wreck by means of cross bearings of the land which was visible at the time; that he also showed want of judgment in shaping a course from an assumed position that would take his vessel into dangerous proximity to a coast which, according to the chart he was navigating by, was imperfectly known. We also find that want of care and attention was shown on the part of the chief mate, Alexander Walter Scott Thompson, and whose watch it was at the time of the wreck, in not maintaining a better look out, as, had he done so, the court is of opinion that the broken water would have been seen in sufficient time to prevent the loss of the vessel. The court therefore adjudge that the certificate of the master be suspended for a period of three months from this date, and that the certificate of the chief mate be suspended a similar period."

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending the 24th July.

BENARES, 23rd July.—Nine tenths rain at Benares, twenty at Chandauli, and eight at Gangapur. More rain wanted.

Allahabad, 23rd July.—Average five tenths in Chail, Sirathu, Handia, and Meja on Sunday last. No other rain in week at registering stations, though light partial showers elsewhere. Average since 1st June thirty-three tenths. Newly-sown crops drying up. State of sonth of district rapidly becoming critical. Another 12,000 relief must be opened in Bara. On Sirsa test relief work 224 souls: none emaciated: people holding off in hopes of rain, though undoubtedly distressed.

Jhansi, 24th July.—Six tenths rain on 21st. Heavy showers in district during week, but no general fall. Prices steady.

Agra, 23rd July.—No rain for ten days. Very close and oppressive. Clouds are about.

Meerut, 24th July.—No rain. Prospects worse. Prices steady.

Bareilly, 24th July.—Rainfall twenty-seven tenths. Kharif sowings well advanced.

Kumaun, 20th July.—Weather generally fine and sunny with slight and partial but some times heavy showers. Crop prospects good. A small flight of locusts has passed over from east to west. No news of any damage done by them has been received.

Lucknow, 24th July.—One tenth rain on evening of 22nd. Rain wanted for rice.

Sitapur, 24th July.—No rain. Wind east. Cloudy.

Fyzabad, 24th July.—Thirteen tenths rain in week. Prospects good.

Pastabgarh, 22nd July.—Nineteen tenths rain at Kunda and two at Pattis. Prospects are very doubtful. Rain is much needed even in Kunda, where the rain was not general.

Summary.—Slight and very partial rainfall during the week. More rain is much needed.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. It is action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural nourisher of the Hair. Sold by druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Depôts are established throughout the world. Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fornandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and E. Scott, Trombay & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Shirreff & Co., Allahabad; E. Flower & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

JUSTICE TO MAJORS OF ORDNANCE CORPS.

(Statesman.)

IN the case of Majors of the Ordnance Corps, the Duke of Argyle in 1872 refused to give them the pay of the rank which her Majesty had given them. They appealed, and at length in 1875, they received the pay of their rank, but not from 1872, the year of their promotion, but from 1875, the date of the order giving them this pay. Thus there was back pay due for nearly three years, and this sum, though the Government of India had admitted the equity of the claim in the most practical way, they could not find it in their hearts to give them. This act of common justice which was withheld, has now been conceded, at the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons. The case is so neatly disposed of, that we give the concluding sentence of the report of the Committee:—

"Your Committee are well aware of the peculiar function which the Council of India fills in regard to the finances of India. By the statute which creates it, it is enacted that 'the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenue, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council.' Your Committee fully recognise the importance of supporting the Council in the somewhat ungrateful and difficult task (so well described by Sir F. Halliday in his evidence) which thus devolves upon it, in the interest of the Indian people, of frequently resisting claims in cases where its members cannot but feel a personal sympathy with the claimants. But in this instance it appears to your Committee that the expressions above quoted from the despatches of the Government of India (May 15, 1873, and April 17, 1874), which expressions have received the sequiescence of, and have been acted upon by, the Secretary of State for India in Council, practically concede the whole case; for, if the disproportion between the rank and pay of officers is a just ground of complaint, it was so before April 1, 1875, quite as much as after that date. Your Committee, therefore, feel that they have virtually, if not literally, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to some recognition of the claims of these officers, and they submit the above proposal to the House in the hope that it may be found an equitable solution of the question."

We hope Sir Frederick Halliday likes the special reference made to him. He is, however, treated rather cruelly and invidiously. The doctrine he supported is common in Indian matters, and may be thus formulated: "We admit the justice, but justice would cost something, therefore no justice."

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES OF WINES AND STORES.

COURT OF THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, LUCKNOW, July 22.

MESSRS. MURRAY & CO., THROUGH MR. BANYARD, MANAGER *versus* KHOONDON, *alias* KHODA BUX AND (2) AHMUD ALI, DEFENDANTS.

JUDGMENT.

THIS I understand to be one of a series of cases instituted in the City Magistrate's Court by Murray and Co., against different parties, for being dishonestly in possession of wines and spirits belonging to their Firm. The Manager, Partner, Mr. Banyard, deposes that since October 1876 his firm has been a loser of upwards of Rs. 10,000 wines chiefly of and spirits stolen from their premises. The evidence shows that a Mr. Johnson, who had ceased from the 1st April 1878 to be a member of the Union Club, apparently because he had some days before been posted for an arrear of two annas, gave a hint to his brother, that Murray & Co.' liquors were being sold there. The brother being a friend of Mr. Banyard communicated this to him; and added that, perhaps, Mr. Johnson (the witness) could help him to get a clue to the thefts. Mr. Banyard, of course, at once acted on this, had an interview with Mr. Thomas Johnson, and advanced him Rs. 50 to buy up all the wines and spirits bearing the labels and capsules of the firm of Murray and Co. Apparently before this Mr. Banyard had spoken on the subject to Munshi Serajudin Khan, a Pleader, who used to be employed by the Firm, and asked him also to help to trace out the thefts. There is nothing on the record to show that Mr. Johnson or Munshi Serajudin Khan knew anything about each others movements in this case, or that either of them told Mr. Banyard whom they suspected.

Mr. Johnson seems to have had no doubts whatever as to where, and to whom, to apply for these liquors. He deposes that the day after the receipt of Re. 50 from Murray and Co., he went to the Union Club, and had an interview with the Club Chansama, whom he knew by the name of Koondun, though in the records he is called by Khoda Bux. Mr. Johnson in cross examination admitted that the reason of his going to Koondun was, because this man had formerly volunteered to supply him with Murray and Co.'s wines and spirits. He also admitted that he had reason to suspect that Koondun was dealing in Murray and Co.'s liquors, and therefore he went to him.

The result of the interview was most satisfactory. Koondun agreeing to supply any amount of Murray and Co.'s liquor, on being informed of advances made to him. Mr. Johnson the following day advanced him Rs. 30 and obtained a receipt from him. The receipt was made out by Mr. Johnson, but signed Koondun. Mr. Johnson's bearer deposes to money in Koondun's hand, but much he cannot tell; but he saw Koondun over Koondun on a Sunday [the 7th April, the date entered on the receipt] by his master, and to his being sent to fetch the paper for the receipt to be written on. The bearer says the receipt was handed to him to be put on the receipt file. The receipt is not on the file, nor has it had been taken off a file. Two days after the money was given a man named Mithan, who has absconded, and who was apparently a Union Club servant, brought to Mr. Johnson's house 2 or 3 bottles of brandy.

Between the 7th April and 15th May 1878, Mr. Johnson deposes to having received 18 bottles of brandy, and 5 bottles of port, and to have received them from Mithan, Koondun, and Ahmed Alli. He says that about the 15th April he gave another advance of Rs. 10 to Koondun, and on the 20th or 22nd April an advance of Rs. 15 to Ahmed Alli, who brought a bottle of brandy, and said he had been sent by Koondun for the money. This statement being corroborated by

respect be contended for. No material inconvenience is found at sewage farms in dealing with the sludge or solid deposit, removed by water-carriage. It usually occupies a small percentage, three or four, of the land in which it is worked in like the solid manures in market-garden culture, but that manipulation is expensive; and I consider that that portion of water carried matter admits in some cases, where there is a large amount of it, of such improvement as General Scott has made. Nature abhors stagnation, whether dry or wet, and punishes people for it. The arterial and venous system of constant circulation is, however, with the progress of science, making way against it.

The Chairman then requested the Congress to pass to the next subject, namely, the means of preventing sewer gas penetrating into houses.

Dr. Ainley referred to the paper he had contributed and explained the diagram, which showed how Mr. Scott's system had been applied to Smedley's Hydropathic Establishment at Matlock. It had also been applied in many other places, where it was found to work satisfactorily. Last year it was supposed that the first open grating would take in the whole of the required air, and so prevent its efficacy. But such was not the case, for he had made experiments in connection with the borough analyst of Huddersfield by putting in sulphuretted hydrogen and vitriol, and applying the test paper at a distance of 300 or 400 yards away close to the boiler, and found that the gas passed over that distance in about twenty minutes. The time required would depend on the number of intermediate openings.

Mr. Chadwick said the use of tall chimneys for carrying off sewer gas had been adopted in various places, with a certain degree of success; but still the cases, though changed in character, were not absolutely pure, and they were spread about the neighbourhood. There had been a plan devised for ventilating all the sewers of the Metropolis in that way, but it was found that it would have required more chimneys than steeples, and then would not have produced a pure atmosphere. The best way was to prevent the production of the gas itself.

Mr. S. Alcock said sewer gas escaped into houses in two principal ways: In the first place, through the sinks, and in the next through the soil pipe connected with the water closets. He had found that the most effectual means for preventing that was, wherever practicable, as it was in most cases, to keep the connection with the kitchen sink outside the house, and let it fall on to a gully trap. The same system had also been applied in connection with water-closets by letting the soil pipe from the water-closet, when it came outside the house, open into a spout head, so that any sewer gas which came up from the sewer went into the open air. The most effectual means was to make as many openings into the open air as possible. The only effectual way was to prevent any connection with the sewer going into the house at all, and that was what they tried to introduce into new houses. The great evil was the system by which house drains were laid. In Sunderland, they had a most efficient system of sewers. But after they had laid them down they found they were of no use unless the house drains were properly laid, and frequently they had to be done three or four times before they could get a fall to the sewer instead of to the house. The cause of that was that a great number of buildings were put up for sale; they were not built by the owner but by speculative builders who paid not the slightest attention to any correct method of laying the house drains. They had frequently contended before the local Government Board, and that Congress last year had passed a resolution that the laying of the house drains, ought to be the duty of the local authority. It was analagous to the case of gas and water mains. Would any gas company allow each proprietor to make his own connection with the company's main? If they did the escape and waste of gas would be enormous, but they insisted, very properly, that no connection should be made except by themselves; and the same thing should be done with sewers. All these drains ought to be laid by the sanitary authority, which would carry them out far more cheaply. They were bound to give notice to the sanitary authority before making the connection with the sewer, but very frequently they did not do so, and after the houses have been occupied for some months, it would be found that there was no connection made whatever. It was also found that the builder would make a drain 10 or 12ft. to connect it with the main sewer, and then found he had not hit the right place. Then, instead of opening it out until he found it, he would frequently make a hole in the pipe anywhere, and trust to chance. The law forbade this, if you could find him out; but in a large town it was next to impossible to keep such a supervision over the connections as to prevent these things occurring. If this were attended to by the sanitary authorities, you would get the full benefit of the water-carriage system, there would be no sewage gas coming into houses, and the complaints made of the system would cease. He hoped the Congress would again take up the question of house drains. He believed one objection was that it was interfering too much with the rights of owners of property, but his view was that no one would be more indebted to the Government than those owners themselves, because it would increase the value of their houses. The work would be done properly and at a less cost.

Dr. Elliot said:—Mr. Alcock has so intelligibly spoken, as to leave but little to be said by anyone following him. The general facts have been established, that sewer gas, an extensive cause of illness and of death, had, through service or connection pipes, been poisoning the air of our dwellings, that these service pipes are frequently not honestly jointed with our towns' drains; that the towns drains are seldom efficiently ventilated; and to render the regurgitation of this gas into our houses impossible, and to make it no longer a source of anxiety, the effluent pipes of the bath and of the sink, should be conducted to the outside of the house, where they should openly pour the waste water on a properly trapped gully to be thereby passed into the general drainage of the town. But what of the water-closet? The soil pipe is the most dangerous of all our effluent pipes; yet it cannot, like the others, be laid outside the house wall, and there abruptly cut off and allowed to pour the sewage upon a gully for transmission to the main drain. We may see many ingenious devices in our museums, and abundantly advertised, each announced as an infallible remedy; and these although really in most cases very injurious in arranged, are but delusions. The simple and very unlovely, yet manifestly reliable plan which I have adopted for nearly 20 years, is to discard all these patents and contrivances (for preventing gas from closets polluting the air of the dwelling) by the commonsense plan of placing this treacherous appendage to our modern houses outside and against the outer wall, but without any direct communication with the house, from which, under complete shelter it is readily accessible at any hour, or in any weather, and in slippers. I use the tank-closet, as supplied by Messrs. Macfarlane, of Glasgow, the iron trough which measures about two and a half yards in length internally, thus allowing of a child's seat, nine inches high, at each end of the adult seat which is sixteen inches high. At each end of the tank is the working machinery or gear; one the water-supply with its ball tap, the other the strong lever for the outlet. Such a closet can be placed on the ground level, or at any height whatever, either upon iron pillars, or on supports of brick or stone. Above the floor frame is a simple and efficient contrivance for ventilation and light, to the exclusion of rain and of draughts, consisting of bars of plate-glass, arranged as in a venetian blind or louvre windows, only used in a frame eighteen inches square, and a similar ventilating window is placed in the side wall at the same height from the floor. The lever for the outflow of this very economical closet (not half the cost of the pan-closet, and scarcely over, by any chance going wrong even in the longest frost) has only to be used once a day, nor in frost need it be used for many days until the frost has gone. It is unlike the pan-closet, the machinery of which has to be noisily rattled after each time of using, is heard in other rooms, requires some intelligence and attention from everyone using it, and is now and again going wrong, especially in frosts, and is a constant source of danger and anxiety to those who have these health-destroying closets inside their houses, where not one should ever be. The mention of a great and realised fact I may empatically conclude with. It is this. That typhoid fever prevails pre-eminently amongst the wealthier classes, who have closets within their houses, than amongst the humbler classes who have outside closets.

Weeks in a year = 52
Five deaths registered 5 last week.

No. of thousands 35/2) 260 (7·5 per 1,000
245
17½
262½ or 2½ plus.

In 1876 and in 1877, in Carlisle, we had the rate of death on several occasions down so low as eleven per 1,000, never lower. This for an urban population is wonderful.

The Chairman said, in Halifax Scott's system was considered rather as an addition to other methods of ventilating the sewers, than as something to be entirely relied upon. Of course, the furnace was not always going, but it was not often let out, though then of course, this advantage would not be obtained. Still, it was a method which could be conveniently and easily employed in manufacturing towns. Nothing could be more clear or lucid than Mr. Alcock's speech; he had said nothing with which they did not all agree, but he hoped it would not be imagined that he wished to detract from the merit of his statement when he said, in justification of previous Conferences that that was not the first time they had discussed and arrived at conclusions upon this very question. In his opening speech in 1876 he had referred to this matter and had expressed his conviction that they could not hope to have an efficient water-carriage system unless the sanitary authorities in charge of it were also in charge of the connections of the pipes and the arrangements within the house itself. After each of these Congresses the Executive Committee had summed up the results of the discussions, and in those conclusions in the year 1876, this very point was prominently alluded to. Last year a good deal of time was devoted to this particular question and the wall was covered with diagrams of different methods for preventing the ingress of sewer gas into houses. The conclusion then arrived at was that, although it may not be a perfect method, the most simple and obvious mode was to cut the connection. That principal was adopted by a great many sanitary engineers, and was beginning to be extensively carried out. At the end of the decussion last year the conclusions were again summed up, and the importance of this matter being place in the hands of sanitary authorities was again pointedly referred to. On that occasion he ventured to use this argument. You have given the local authority the right to compel you to drain into their sewers, but that very right implies a corresponding objection on the part of the local authority first of all to take away refuse from the house if the drains were properly connected with the sewer, and secondly to prevent the ingress of the sewer gas, which that sewer system created, back into the house itself. He took it that that was the moral obligation of the sanitary authority, and he did not see what answer they could make to the rate-payer whom they compelled to drain into the sewer and taxed for the purpose, unless it was that the law did not at present give them sufficient power to fulfil the obligation which the law itself had cast upon them. He did not think the law had given them sufficient power. The exceptional powers possessed by the Commissioners of Sewers in the City of London had been referred to, and in his opening remarks on the Public Health Act, passed in 1872, under which the sanitary authorities of the country were constituted, he had referred to that as the precedent. That bill consisted of two parts, the first was constructive, which was passed, and the second dealt with direct emendations of the law which he had to sacrifice in order to carry the first. In that second part was a clause, which he, in his own mind, always called the Florence Nightingale Clause, because she had suggested it to him; a clause giving the local authority absolute power within the house as well as outside, over the pipes, drains, and connections, and imposing upon them the duty of seeing to the efficient condition of those pipes and drains. It was so phrased as to suggest to the mind of the Legislature in the first instance, and the rate-payer in the second, that a right was being conferred upon the rate-payer of calling upon local authorities to guarantee him as to the healthiness of the interior of his own house. He was conscious at that time that the Commissioners of Sewerage actually had those powers, and it had some on for argument he should have rested his case very much upon that precedent. That created considerable apprehension amongst some of his own political friends, and in the department itself. It was felt to be a strong proceeding, and it was doubted whether the House would consent to it, but he felt it was the only remedy, and that if there was a right thing to be done, he ought to try to do it, and if the second part of the bill had not been withdrawn, he should have tried hard to get it accomplished. During two years they had discussed this question, and had arrived at conclusions which had been formulated and put upon record by the Executive Committee. The subject had again been raised to-day, and it would be well worth considering if, instead of simply leaving it to the Committee of the Society to draw up conclusions, the Congress itself should not pass some resolution to the effect of the suggestion of Mr. Alcock.

Mr. Alcock said he would prepare a resolution and submit on the following morning.

The Conference was then adjourned.

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